

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

Avrohom Rosen, individually and on behalf of all others  
similarly situated;

Plaintiff,

-v.-

Diversified Consultants, Inc.,  
And John Does 1-25.

Defendants.

Civil Action No 7:18-cv-7891

**CLASS ACTION COMPLAINT**  
**DEMAND FOR JURY TRIAL**

Plaintiff Avrohom Rosen (hereinafter, “Plaintiff” or “Rosen”), a New York resident, brings this Class Action Complaint by and through his attorneys, Stein Saks PLLC, against Defendant Diversified Consultants, Inc. (hereinafter “Defendant DCI”), individually and on behalf of a class of all others similarly situated, pursuant to Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, based upon information and belief of Plaintiff’s counsel, except for allegations specifically pertaining to Plaintiff, which are based upon Plaintiff’s personal knowledge.

**INTRODUCTION/PRELIMINARY STATEMENT**

1. Congress enacted the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act (hereinafter “the FDCPA”) in 1977 in response to the “abundant evidence of the use of abusive, deceptive, and unfair debt collection practices by many debt collectors.” 15 U.S.C. §1692(a). At that time, Congress was concerned that “abusive debt collection practices contribute to the number of personal bankruptcies, to material instability, to the loss of jobs, and to invasions of individual privacy.”

*Id.* Congress concluded that “existing laws...[we]re inadequate to protect consumers,” and that “the effective collection of debts” does not require “misrepresentation or other abusive debt collection practices.” 15 U.S.C. §§ 1692(b) & (c).

2. Congress explained that the purpose of the Act was not only to eliminate abusive debt collection practices, but also to “insure that those debt collectors who refrain from using abusive debt collection practices are not competitively disadvantaged.” *Id.* § 1692(e). After determining that the existing consumer protection laws were inadequate. *Id.* § 1692(b), Congress gave consumers a private cause of action against debt collectors who fail to comply with the Act. *Id.* § 1692k.

### **JURISDICTION AND VENUE**

3. The Court has jurisdiction over this class action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 15 U.S.C. § 1692 et. seq. The Court has pendent jurisdiction over the State law claims in this action pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

4. Venue is proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(2) as this is where a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred.

5. Venue is also proper in this judicial district pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1392(b)(1) as this is the defendant’s primary place of business is located here.

### **NATURE OF THE ACTION**

6. Plaintiff brings this class action on behalf of a class of New York consumers under §1692 et seq. of Title 15 of the United States Code, commonly referred to as the Fair Debt Collections Practices Act (“FDCPA”), and

7. Plaintiff is seeking damages and declaratory relief.

**PARTIES**

8. Plaintiff is a resident of the State of New York, County of Rockland, residing at 4 Monroe Lane, Apt A, Spring Valley, NY, 10977.

9. Defendant DCI is a “debt collector” as the phrase is defined in 15 U.S.C. § 1692(a)(6) and used in the FDCPA with an address for service in New York c/o CT Corporation System, 111 8<sup>th</sup> ave, New York, NY, 10011.

10. Upon information and belief, Defendant is a company that uses the mail, telephone, and facsimile and regularly engages in business the principal purpose of which is to attempt to collect debts alleged to be due another.

11. John Does 1-25, are fictitious names of individuals and businesses alleged for the purpose of substituting names of Defendants whose identities will be disclosed in discovery and should be made parties to this action.

**CLASS ALLEGATIONS**

12. Plaintiffs bring this claim on behalf of the following case, pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(a) and 23(b)(3).

13. The Class consists of:

- a. all individuals with addresses in the State of New York;
- b. to whom Defendant DCI sent an initial collection letter attempting to collect a consumer debt;
- c. and in response a consumer called up the Defendant to dispute the validity of the debt;
- d. and the Defendant denied the dispute as invalid, specifically demanding a reason for the dispute;
- e. despite oral disputes being acceptable in the State of New York;

14. The identities of all class members are readily ascertainable from the records of Defendants and those companies and entities on whose behalf they attempt to collect and/or have purchased debts.

15. Excluded from the Plaintiff Class are the Defendants and all officer, members, partners, managers, directors and employees of the Defendants and their respective immediate families, and legal counsel for all parties to this action, and all members of their immediate families.

16. There are questions of law and fact common to the Plaintiff Class, which common issues predominate over any issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' rejection of the Plaintiffs oral dispute, violated 15 U.S.C. §1692g.

17. The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the class members, as all are based upon the same facts and legal theories. The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the Plaintiff Class defined in this complaint. The Plaintiff has retained counsel with experience in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions, and neither the Plaintiff nor her attorneys have any interests, which might cause them not to vigorously pursue this action.

18. This action has been brought, and may properly be maintained, as a class action pursuant to the provisions of Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure because there is a well-defined community interest in the litigation:

- a. **Numerosity:** The Plaintiff is informed and believes, and on that basis alleges, that the Plaintiff Class defined above is so numerous that joinder of all members would be impractical.

- b. **Common Questions Predominate:** Common questions of law and fact exist as to all members of the Plaintiff Class and those questions predominate over any questions or issues involving only individual class members. The principal issue is whether the Defendants' rejection of the Plaintiffs oral dispute, violated 15 U.S.C. §1692g.
- c. **Typicality:** The Plaintiff's claims are typical of the claims of the class members. The Plaintiff and all members of the Plaintiff Class have claims arising out of the Defendants' common uniform course of conduct complained of herein.
- d. **Adequacy:** The Plaintiff will fairly and adequately protect the interests of the class members insofar as Plaintiff has no interests that are adverse to the absent class members. The Plaintiff is committed to vigorously litigating this matter. Plaintiff has also retained counsel experienced in handling consumer lawsuits, complex legal issues, and class actions. Neither the Plaintiff nor her counsel has any interests which might cause them not to vigorously pursue the instant class action lawsuit.
- e. **Superiority:** A class action is superior to the other available means for the fair and efficient adjudication of this controversy because individual joinder of all members would be impracticable. Class action treatment will permit a large number of similarly situated persons to prosecute their common claims in a single forum efficiently and without unnecessary duplication of effort and expense that individual actions would engender.

19. Certification of a class under Rule 23(b)(3) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure is also appropriate in that the questions of law and fact common to members of the Plaintiff

Class predominate over any questions affecting an individual member, and a class action is superior to other available methods for the fair and efficient adjudication of the controversy.

20. Depending on the outcome of further investigation and discovery, Plaintiff may, at the time of class certification motion, seek to certify a class(es) only as to particular issues pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 23(c)(4).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

21. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs numbered above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

22. Some time prior to June 29, 2018, an obligation was allegedly incurred to Elan Financial.

23. The Elan Financial obligation arose out of transactions to purchase items which were primarily for personal, family or household purposes.

24. The alleged Elan Financial obligation is a “debt” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(5).

25. Elan Financial is a “creditor” as defined by 15 U.S.C. § 1692a(4).

26. Elan Financial or a subsequent owner of the debt contracted the Defendant to collect the alleged debt.

27. Defendant collects and attempts to collect debts incurred or alleged to have been incurred for personal, family or household purposes on behalf of creditors using the United States Postal Service, telephone and internet.

### **Phone Call Violations**

28. On or about June 29, 2018, Defendant sent the Plaintiff an initial contact notice (the "Letter") regarding the alleged debt.

29. When a debt collector solicits payment from a consumer, it must, within five days of an initial communication notify the consumer in writing of:

- (1) the amount of the debt;
- (2) the name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;
- (3) a statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt collector;
- (4) a statement that if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of the judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
- (5) a statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor. 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(a).

This is commonly known as "the G-Notice".

30. The FDCPA further provides that "if the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within the thirty day period . . . that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed . . . the debt collector shall cease collection . . . until the debt collector obtains verification of the debt . . . and a copy of such verification is mailed to the consumer by the debt collector." 15 U.S.C. § 1692g(b).

31. Plaintiff called Defendant on or around July 12, 2018, to dispute the debt as per the rights outlined in the collection letter he received.

32. When asked the reason for his contacting Defendant DCI at that time, Plaintiff informed the representative with whom he spoke that he was disputing the validity of the debt.

33. Defendant did not accept the Plaintiff's dispute, instead attempted to get the Plaintiff to settle the underlying account.

34. Plaintiff insisted on disputing the account but the Defendant's representative informed Plaintiff that his dispute was invalid, and demanded that Plaintiff must provide a specific reason for his dispute.

35. Plaintiff called Defendant on or around July 25, 2018 and again received a similar response.

36. Additionally, the Defendant demanded that the Plaintiff email his dispute in written form.

37. Defendant's dispute, made by telephone, meets the criteria set forth by § 1692g(a), as it was made within thirty days of receipt of the notice, and he unequivocally stated that he was disputing the validity of the debt.

38. Furthermore, it well established in the 2<sup>nd</sup> Circuit that oral disputes are a completely valid method of asserting a consumer's rights under § 1692g.

39. Advising the Plaintiff that his oral dispute of the debt was invalid unless he stated a specific reason violates the consumers rights as provided for under the Fair Debt Collection Practices Act.

40. Defendant's demand for reason for the dispute overshadowed Plaintiff's §1692g right to dispute the debt over the phone, as it provided contradictory information as to the proper



method for disputing the debt, as Plaintiff had validly exercised his dispute rights under 1692g(a).

41. This false and deceptive tactic of demanding a specific reason before “accepting a dispute as valid” is misleading because it confuses the consumer as to how to exert his dispute and validation rights under FDCPA.

42. Defendant intentionally chose to make it difficult for the Plaintiff to dispute the debt, even though he did it in a proper manner.

43. As a result of Defendant’s deceptive, misleading and false debt collection practices, Plaintiff has been damaged.

**COUNT I**  
**VIOLATIONS OF THE FAIR DEBT COLLECTION PRACTICES ACT 15 U.S.C. §1692g**  
***et seq.***

44. Plaintiff repeats, reiterates and incorporates the allegations contained in paragraphs above herein with the same force and effect as if the same were set forth at length herein.

45. Defendant’s debt collection efforts attempted and/or directed towards the Plaintiff violated various provisions of the FDCPA, including but not limited to 15 U.S.C. § 1692g.

46. Pursuant to 15 USC §1692g, a debt collector:

(a) Within five days after the initial communication with a consumer in connection with the collection of any debt, a debt collector shall, unless the following information is contained in the initial communication or the consumer has paid the debt, send the consumer a written notice containing –

1. The amount of the debt;
2. The name of the creditor to whom the debt is owed;

3. A statement that unless the consumer, within thirty days after receipt of the notice, disputes the validity of the debt, or any portion thereof, the debt will be assumed to be valid by the debt-collector;
4. A statement that the consumer notifies the debt collector in writing within thirty-day period that the debt, or any portion thereof, is disputed, the debt collector will obtain verification of the debt or a copy of a judgment against the consumer and a copy of such verification or judgment will be mailed to the consumer by the debt collector; and
5. A statement that, upon the consumer's written request within the thirty-day period, the debt collector will provide the consumer with the name and address of the original creditor, if different from the current creditor.

47. The Defendant violated 15 U.S.C. §1692g:

- a. By demanding a reason for Plaintiff's dispute and rejecting the Plaintiff's dispute, despite the fact he validly exercised his dispute rights under the FDCPA.

48. By reason thereof, Defendant is liable to Plaintiff for judgment that Defendant's conduct violated Section 1692g et seq. of the FDCPA, actual damages, statutory damages, costs and attorneys' fees.

#### **DEMAND FOR TRIAL BY JURY**

49. Pursuant to Rule 38 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, Plaintiff hereby requests a trial by jury on all issues so triable.

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

**WHEREFORE**, Plaintiff Avrohom Rosen, individually and on behalf of all others similarly situated, demands judgment from Diversified Consultants, Inc. as follows:

1. Declaring that this action is properly maintainable as a Class Action and certifying Plaintiff as Class representative, and Daniel Kohn, Esq. as Class Counsel;
2. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class statutory damages;
3. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class actual damages;
4. Awarding Plaintiff costs of this Action, including reasonable attorneys' fees and expenses;
5. Awarding pre-judgment interest and post-judgment interest; and
6. Awarding Plaintiff and the Class such other and further relief as this Court may deem just and proper.

Dated: Hackensack, New York  
August 29, 2018

/s/ Daniel Kohn  
By: Daniel Kohn, Esq.

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